cal necessity we will take up the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989 after lunch and after the special mentions and pass it today.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI (Madhya Pradesh): At what time we will take up special mentions?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After lunch we will continue the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989, Special Mentions and then the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989 and other legislative business which is listed in today's list of business will be taken up tomorrow. Now the House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty nine minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock,

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)** in the Chair.]

I. BUDGET (PUNJAB) 1989-90

II. PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1989—CONTD.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब के लिये इस वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये जो बजट और विनियोग विधेयक वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मुझे उसके बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कल श्री जेठमलानी जी की बात मैंने सुनीं और बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक सुनीं। वे इस सदन के एक सम्मानित सदस्य हैं और उनके ऊपर कुछ आरोप थे, जो इस सदन में लगाये गये थे। उन्होंने उसका साफ-साफ स्पष्टीकरण कल यहां किया और अपनी सफाई दे दी। मैं नहीं सोचता कि इस सदन के किसी सम्मानित सदस्य द्वारा स्पष्टीकरण दे दिए जाने के बाद, अपनी सफाई दे देने के बाद बार-बार उस व्यक्ति को क्यों खींचा जा रहा है। यह केवल उनका अपमान नहीं है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन की मर्यादा के खिलाफ भी इस तरह की बात हो रही है। यह कहा गया है कि फलां फलां केस में और अमुक अमुक मुकदमों में वे वकील हैं। मान्यवर, अपने देश के संविधान, अपने देश के विधान और एडवोकेट ऐक्ट के अनुसार कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी आदमी का वकील रह सकता है। मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई अपराधी जेल में रहता है और उसको वकील नहीं मिलता है, तो इस देश में देयर इज प्राविजन फार अमीकस क्यूरे। सरकार खुद उसको वकील देती है अपने खर्चे से वकील देती है। तो कोई भी अपराधी हो अगर कोर्ट आफ ला के सामने उसका ट्रायल होने को है तो कोई न कोई वकील तो उसकी ओर से पैरवी करेगा और उसको अगर कोई वकील नहीं मिलता है तो कानूनन सरकार को उसको वकील देना पड़ेगा अपने खर्चे से (व्यवधान) अभी तो कानून यही है जब उस कानून को आप अमेंड करेंगे तो फिर दूसरी व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था अपने माननीय सदस्यों से जो हम में वरिष्ठ हैं सम्मानित है मैं उनसे अनुरोध कर रहा था कि इस कटुता के वातावरण को सम्मानित सदन में आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। बार बार लगातार दो वर्षों से पंजाब की समस्या पर इस सदन में बहस हो रही है और पंजाब का बजट और पंजाब का विनियोग विधेयक इस सदन को पारित करना पड़ रहा है। जब पिछली बार चर्चा हुई थी विनियोग विधेयक पर बहस हुई थी तो पूरे देश और सदन को यह उम्मीद थी कि शायद यह आखिरी बार होगा और पंजाब में चुनाव हो जाएगा। पंजाब में लोकप्रिय सरकार बनेगी और लोकप्रिय सरकार वहां की समस्याओं के अनुसार व्यवस्था करेगी वहां का बजट पास करेगी विनियोग विधेयक पास करेगा। इसीलिए मैं फिर दोहरा रहा हूं कि यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है इस देश के लिए कि पंजाब की समस्या को सरकार आज तक हल नहीं कर सकी

[श्री ईश दत्त यादव]

। काफी समय इस सरकार को मिला है समस्या को हल करने के लिए लेकिन मैं यह मानने के लिए विवश हूं कि इस बारे में अब सरकार की नीति और सरकार की नीयत पर न केवल मुझे बल्कि सम्पूर्ण देश को शक हो रहा है । सरकार जिस तरह से लापरवाही से पंजाब की समस्या को सुलझाना चाहती है वैसे सुलझाने के आसार नहीं दिखाई पड़ते । सन 1987 में श्री बरनाला की सरकार थी कोई औचित्य नहीं था कोई संवैधानिक कारण नहीं था उस सरकार को बर्खास्त करने के लिए । केवल एक मंशा थी सरकार की बरनाला की सरकार को बर्खास्त करने की क्योंकि हरियाणा में चुनाव होने वाले थे, हरियाणा में किसी तरह से कामयाबी मिले । उस कामयाबी को हासिल करने के लिए बरनाला जी की लोकप्रिय सरकार को बर्खास्त किया गया था । लेकिन हरियाणा में चुनावों में यह चारों खाने चित हो गये इनका सफाया हो गया । आपको जो मंशा थी वह भी पूरी नहीं हो सकी । मैं इस बात को फिर कह रहा हूं, आप मुझे समय नहीं देंगे इसलिए मैं आंकड़ों को नहीं रखना चाहता हूं जिस समय बरनाला की सरकार थी अब जब राष्ट्रपति शासन है, सीधे सीधे केन्द्र का हस्तक्षेप है उस समय ज्यादा अशान्ति थी या आज ज्यादा अशान्ति है उस समय ज्यादा हत्याएं हुई या इस समय ज्यादा हत्याएं हो रही हैं ? राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय में हत्याओं की संख्या बढ़ी है, उग्रवाद बढ़ा है । पंजाब की समस्या गम्भीर हुई है । सरकार उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । मान्यवर, इसको हल करने का तारीका है लेकिन सरकार उस पर विचार नहीं करती है । विपक्ष के लोगों ने जो सुझाव दिया उस पर सरकार ने कभी विचार नहीं किया और इसलिए पंजाब की समस्या दिनों-दिन गम्भीर होती चली जा रही है । वहां कोई साम्प्रदायिक तनाव नहीं है वहां पर कम्यूनल हारमोनी है । लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है इसके पहले सन 1984 में दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई जिसमें धन-जन की हानि हुई और बहुत से कारण उसके पूर्व के भी हैं जो पंजाब की समस्या के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं । सरकार ने इस पर कभी विचार नहीं किया । आयोग बना, आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । मान्यवर, 1984 में जो दंगे हुए थे धन-जन की हानि हुई थी सरकार ने कहां तक उसको पूरा किया । नहीं पूरा किया सरकार ने । आज जो पंजाब की समस्या है उसको हिंसा के बदले हिंसा करके, हम हल नहीं कर सकते हैं । उसको प्रेम से, शान्ति से लोगों की भावनाओं को, विचारों को बदल कर हम हल कर सकते हैं । हिंसा के बदले हिंसा आप करते चले जायेंगे, इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी । पंजाब में आर्थिक समस्या है । सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी लौंगोवाल समझौता एस०वाई०एल० नहर के लिए हुआ था, सम्भवतः इसका शुभारम्भ, श्री गणेश श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने किया था और वादा किया था कि एक साल के अन्दर नहर पूरी कर दी जायेगी । पांच साल हो गये हैं, नहर पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है और केवल हरियाणा के किसानों की प्रति वर्ष एक सौ करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो रही है उस नहर के न बनने से । पंजाब में जमीन की समस्या है । भूमि सुधार पंजाब के अन्दर नहीं हुआ है । मुझे यह कहने में गर्व है कि पूरे हिंदुस्तान में भूमि सुधार नहीं हुए केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर हुए हैं, जिनको स्वर्गीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने किया था । वहां भूमि समस्याएं नहीं रह गयी हैं... (व्यवधान) माननीय बांसल जी मुझे बोलने दें । आप वहां के हैं इसलिए ज्यादा जानते होंगे, हम दूर के हैं इसलिए अध्ययन से समस्याएं जान पाते है । आज वहां पंजाब में लोगों के पास हजारों हजारों एकड़ के फार्म हैं, जमीनें है लेकिन वहीं पर गरीब लोग हैं, भूमिहीन लोग हैं, हरिजन लोग हैं जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है । आज वहां बेकारी फल रही है । वहां के नौजवान बेकार हैं । कोई उद्योग-धन्धे नहीं हैं न बडे न छोटे । जो नौजवान हैं जो अपने भविष्य से फ्रस्टेट हो चुका है वह क्या करेगा ? उग्रवाद को बढ़ावा मिलेगा मैं तो कहता हूं कि सरकार की जो नीति है, जो पालिसी है इसके चलते हुए पूरे देश के अन्दर बेकारी बढ़ रही है और

पूरे देश के अन्दर के नौजवान बेकार होने के कारण उग्रवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, फ्रस्ट्रेट होकर अनैतिक कामों को करने के लिए विवश हैं। मैं समय नहीं ले रहा हूं मैं केवल अंतिम कुछ सुझाव दे रहा हूं। इस सरकार को चाहिए कि पंजाब के अन्दर अविलम्ब चुनाव कराये। चुनाव हो जायेंगे, वहां लोकप्रिय सरकार बन जायेगी तो वहां की समस्याओं को वह सरकार जानती होगी, वहां की समस्याओं को उग्रवाद हो या जो अशांति है उसको वह दबा सकेगी, समाप्त कर सकेगी। दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है हिंसा के बदले हिंसा से पंजाब की समस्याओं को हल मत करिये प्रधान मन्त्री जी, इनकी कैबिनेट और सरकार के लोग विपक्ष का भी सहयोग लें और विपक्ष का सहयोग ले करके पंजाब के भाइयों के बीच जा करके उनकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करें और उनसे प्रेम के साथ वार्ता करें, उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण करें। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है मान्यवर....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई): अब नहीं, आपके 10 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: 1984 में जो कुछ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई थी धन-जन की जो हानि हुई थी, आयोग ने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसके मुताबिक उसका पालन सरकार को करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई): बहुत हो गया। 10 मिनट हो गये हैं 5 मिनट की जगह पर।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: ठीक है मान्यवर, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मेरा पुनः इस सरकार के खिलाफ आरोप है कि सरकार पंजाब की समस्या को हल नहीं करना चाहती है और मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि अब यह इस सरकार से हल नहीं हो पायेगा और जब इधर वाली सरकार बदली जायेगी तो पंजाब की समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the absence of State Legislative Assembly in Punjab once again brings before the Parliament the State Budget and the allied appropriation Bill. In the past, every such debate has been sought to be converted into a smear campaign by some of the hon. Members on the other side, despite all our appeals our entreaties, for support to the Punjab's efforts to strengthen its economy, and there has been hardly any occasion when any hon. Member from the other side may have taken up any matter which concerned Punjab as far as developmental activities were concerned. All that they confined themselves to was a war of attrition, was an endeavour at mud-slinging, was an endeavour to show that the Opposition was always wanting a solution to the Punjab problem and it was only the ruling party in whose interest it lay to linger on the matter.

Similarly, Sir, yesterday our hon. Member, Shri Jethmalani who initiated the debate seized the opportunity primarily to revel in self-adulation. I was happy to hear him declare that he did not support Khalistan. I only wish that he had made the declaration like that much earlier. I also wish that while referring to a Booklet brought by the Punjab unit of his Bharat Mukti Morcha, he had not resorted to semantics of the word 'Khalistan'. I would have felt guilty of forming an unfair opinion of him only if he had repudiated the demand of a theocratic State in total violation of our nationally-accepted principles of secularism and had also repudiated the efforts to whip up Sikh feelings by using a language not spoken by an ordinary Sikh citizen of the country, but by those few whose pronouncements spread hatred, whose creed is violence, and whose goal is to weaken and break-up the country. Sir, he wanted that Booklet to be a part of the records of this House, and permit me to just refer to a few lines from the Foreword to that Booklet. I quote, Sir:

"The Sikhs who made the greatest sacrifices for the honour and independence of India, their motherland, are being branded as secessionists, terro-

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

rists and anti-national...Through persistent persecution, killings, indefinite detention and torture of innocent Sikhs, Goeblesian anti-Sikh propaganda through the controlled media, false and exaggerated statements since Operation 'Blue Star' public mind has been deeply poisoned. Sikhs...are being humiliated and virtually treated as hostages

Sir, none from our side has ever uttered a single word like the one referred to by the hon. Member. Sir, what does all this prove? Does it not prove that the propaganda to spread disaffection in *the minds of the Sikhs had the blessing* of the hon. Member on the other side? It does lead to the inevitable conclusion that in his zeal to beat the Government, he can resort to any means wholly unmindful of their consequences and wholly oblivious of the harm that it may cause to the larger national interest. He talked of hypocrisy and alleged that if this Government was assured perpetual power, they will create another partition of the country while he was prepared to shed the last drop of his blood to prevent that from happening. Sir, I do not arrogate to myself the right to challenge his patriotism. But, Sir, I do want to say that truth can be best conveyed by deeds of truth alone The except that I have just quoted from the Booklet issued by the Bharat Mukti Morcha and all his actions impel me only to infer that if he could really defeat the Government. he would not even mind in trying to create a situation which may compromise our national interest, if not the vivisection of the country. To keep the country united, to preserve the unity and integrity of the country, it was Shrimati Indira Gandhi who gave her life. We must not forget that. My hon. friend from the other side, Mr. Ish Dutt Yadav said that it was not appropriate for us to refer again and again to what Mr. Jethmalani has said. But, Sir, had it only been an explanation by Mr. Jethmalani yesterday, perhaps, Mr. Ish Dutt may be right. But it was not an explanation He went much ahead. He used this opportunity to denigrate the Government again, trying to keep himself on a high moral platform, which of course, I would say, is very fragile.

Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Jethmalani, while claiming that he can solve the Punjab problem within a fortnight, accused the Government of keeping the problem alive for narrow political ends. That is what some of our other hon. Members have also said. I acknowledge the intelligence, the intellect of the hon. Member on the other side. He is an extremely intelligent person. But he forgets, and perhaps intentionally, that it is the opposition which hopes to gain from protacting the Punjab problem. I need not dwell on this at length. It was apparent from what Mr. Ish Dutt himself said. He was wanting Chandigarh to immediately go to Haryana. But he was not prepared to persuade his friends in Haryana to give up their claim on Abohar and Fazilka, and that is where the intractability of the Punjab problem lies. Congress being the only all-India party, is ever prepared to take any step for preserving the unity and integrity of the country. But our friends on the other side represent vested interests, represent regional claims, narrow parochial claims, and that is what comes in the way of finding a solution to the Punjab problem. Punjab gives a handle to the opposition to beat the Congress Government with and they would want to wield that handle at lease till the next elections. Lok Dal in Haryana, as I said, is not prepared to give up its claim on Abohar and Fazilka. BJP unit of Haryana and the Central unit disagree on finding a possible settlement to the problem, and the various sections of Akalis are not, at this moment, prepared, in the larger national interest, to say that the SYL canal should be completed So, what do you infer from all this? Surely, you cannot infer that it is the Centre which is dragging its feet in finding a solution to the Punjab problem. If that is Shri Jethmalani's interpretation of Satyameva Jayate? I am really at a loss to try to comment on that.

Sir, I was sorry to hear Mr. Jethmalani using derogatory inferences for the Gover-

nor, Mr. S. S. Ray and his Advisor, Mr. Ribeiro. These two non-Punjabis are working relentlessly in difficult situation in Punjab. They risk their lives for the welfare of the State. The gravity of their risk becomes still more serious by the utterances like those of Mr. Jethmalani. The Governor tours the State extensively. He works like an elected Chief Minister... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): New philosophy.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: ...for various projects in the State.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: He was defeated at the elections.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would request you to see what you do. Defeat at the polls is not a disqualification for being appointed as a Governor anywhere. People from your side were defeated at the polls and we know how you brought them here. *(Interruptions)*.

Perhaps, the work done by the Governor, by the Centre and by some dedicated officers in the State is not to the liking of Mr. Jethmalani. He persists in his tirade against the most well-intentioned people working in Punjab. The motives for this I need not spell out. They are obvious and well known. However, for the sake of Punjab, I do wish to appeal to Mr. Jethmalani and other hon. Members on the other side to desist from whipping up passions, to desist from denigrating those who are committed to, and are working sincerely and with a missionary zeal for, the unity and integrity of the country. Silence will be the greatest gift that Mr. Jethmalani can give to Punjab if he means anything when he says that he offers his hand of cooperation.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Jethmalani wants the Prime Minister to grasp the hand of friendship. I do not know whether he means his own hand. But in case he means the hand of the Sikhs, I want to tell him that he need not bother about it because the Prime Minister has the interest of the Sikhs closest to his heart. It was because of his concern for them that he signed the Punjab Accord with the late Sant Longowal. His love for them is abundant, so abundant that some of the colleagues of Mr. Jethmalani are critical of it and term it as an appeasment for narrow political ends. The Sikhs, in return, have showered their affection on the Prime Minister in no unequal terms, in no unequal measure. His visits to Punjab evoked an overwhelming response. Breaking the security circle the Prime Minister mingled with them at hundred places. They welcomed him with emotion. If still Mr. Jethmalani persists in showing a candle to the Sun, I cannot do anything about it. He said yesterday that he had rather better things to do at home than in Parliament. This may not be so. But he has definitely better things to do with his sharp intellect than whip up feelings that inflict bleeding wounds to our body politic. I would appeal to him not to do so.

Sir, the Punjab problem is a national problem. It throws a challenge not to the people of Punjab alone but to the whole country. For this, we have to realise the harm that the lingering problem would cause and we have to mould our actions accordingly. As I said, a situation as this, an occasion as this, is to be used primarily to refer to the various economic and development activities in the State and not to apportion blame. Sir, I will conclude within five minutes. In fact, keeping that in view, I want to come to a few points concerning Punjab's economy. To meet the increasing demand of energy, the State has ambitious plans to generate more power and our engineers have shown that we can complete major projects well ahead of the target date. With that track record, I would emphasise upon the Government of India to take immediate steps to clear the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal plant Stage III, the Rupar Thermal Plant Stage III and take steps for clearing the setting up of a gas-based thermal plant in the State. The State's

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

case for an atomic power plant, about which we have been making repeated requests in the past, has also to be considered sympathetically.

To fight terrorism and to keep the youth away from the evil influences of secessionist elements, it is absolutely eseential that we generate more employment. Industry can undertake this task, particularly when the land-holdings have shrunk and the agricultural sector is oversaturated to offer gainful employment to more youth. We are doing our best in this regard, but Central help is required in many forms, including allocation of Central projects and due supply of State's quota of raw materials, like coal and steel.

Small scale sector is facing manifold difficulties. One pertaining to the cycle industry was, for a change, pointed out by Shri Jaswant Singh from the Opposition side also. I want the Government of India to set up a time-bound study group to go into the various problems facing Punjab industry and take follow-up action immediately after the report is submitted.

Besides suffering terrorist violence, Punjab also had to face the fury of nature on quite a few occasions, in the form of unprecedented heavy rains, severe drought and then again devastating floods. All this inflicted a heavy blow on the State's economy but did not deter the hard-working Punjabis from contributing their mite to the nation's developmental activities. The Prime Minister also came to provide help in a big way on all these occasions and gave necessary assistance in the form of subsidies, bonus and other relief measures.

While I acknowledge this with a feeling of gratitude, I do want to take this opportunity to refer briefly to a few other matters. Punjab has the potential of earning enough foreign exchange for the country by the export of basmati rice, fruits, vegetables and flowers. All that Punjab requires is some help from the Centre in this regard through the formulation of some scheme to provide support price and to look after various other connected matters. Sir, the availability of wood in the State also calls for setting up some paper mills in the public sector. When I talk of the public sector, it is with some feeling of dismay that I have to point out that the share of Punjab as far as the public sector investment is concerned, has dwindled over the years. I would urge the hon. Minister to look into this and to ensure that at least Punjab's percentage of investment on the central projects is maintained.

Finally, Sir, while welcoming the initiative of the Prime Minister in trying to bring about some settlement as far as the Punjab issue is concerned and also the decision to hold Panchayat elections in an endeavour once again to initiate the democratic process in the State, I do want to say that any amount of money spent on modernisation, on reorganising and on providing all the modern equipment to the police should be borne exclusively by the Centre because, as we have said, it is not just an ordinary law-and-order situation that Punjab has to deal with. It is a situation which confronts the entire country. It may not be really a war like situation, but this is nothing much different from that either. Therefore, it is the Centre which has to bear all the expenses on preserving law and order in the State.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Aladi Aruna, five minutes.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Punjab is allowed to be under President's rule for the past one-and-a-half years without any justification and valid reasons. The Constitution has been amended so as to continue President's rule in Punjab for three years. The power conferred on the Government has been totally abused by the party in power at the Centre.

Right from the beginning I am hearing the speeches of the hon. Members today.

Almost all Members, except Mr. Bansal, preferred to speak only on political issues, not on economic issues, financial matters, labour issue or agricultural problem. Sir, what I want to stress on is that when a particular State is placed under Presidents rule, this supreme body prefers to speak only on political issues, not on economic matters. It is a great service to the State which is brought under President's rule So, if the Government is very particular about protecting the interests of the State, it must have come forward to establish a popular government in Punjab. That is the need of the hour.

Sir, the Government has, I know, assured to hold panchayat elections within a few months. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the situation is permissisble, peaceful harmonious, to hold the panchayat elections. What is the difficulty with the Government to hold elections for the Legislature? In the difficulty with the Government to hold elections for the Legislatur? In what way is it an impediment to the Government to hold elections for the State Legislature?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Your friends are not prepared.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: You come forward. Why do you think about them? It is your constitutional obligation. Are you going to abide by their demands? (*Interruptions*)

The fact remains that Congress is afraid of election outcome. It is afraid of the public verdict. It is following the same strategy which it had followed in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, this Government took one year to strengthen its position. Hon. Prime Minister visited Tamil Nadu more than 13 times. He toured every nook and corner of the State like a Panchayat Board President. Despite all this, the Congress party was defeated in the polls and it lost deposits in most of the constituencies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Aruna, you are also indulging in politics.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: The point is that the Government is taking time to strengthen the influence of its party and is not trying to settle the issue. That is my point. The Congress has always been surrendering national interest at the alter of party interest.

Now, the problem of Punjab has taken an ugly shape. Terrorist activities are going on unabated. Innocent people are being killed all through from Operation Blue Star to Operation Blue Thunder and thereafter nothing has been achieved by this Government. The law and order situation has completely broken down. It reveals the incompetence of the Home Ministry. Just you think over, Sir, will the Central Government allow this kind of a situation in any State which is ruled by a non-Congress Government? Even if there is a nuisanse, the every next moment they will come forward saying that there has been a breakdown of the law and order and that there is a justification to declare President's rule there.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): But we have declared President's rule in Punjab.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: As far as the Punjab issue is concerned, the Opposition and this Parliament have extended their full cooperation. Despite that the Government has not been able to settle the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Aruna, you have already taken five minutes. You wanted to speak on economic issues, but you have not spoken on them so far.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: I am doing this because we have to answer their political issues. This Government is not comming forward to settle the issue in a political manner.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: What is your solution?

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: I will tell you. The Government is very particular about their party interests as they have shown their interest in Tamil Nadu. Now, in Tamil Nadu also, they are again encouraging violence. They have indulged in violence. They are repeating the same in other areas too.

In this connection I would like to remind one very important thing. When Mr. Gurnam Singh was the Chief Minister of Punjab, there were good relations between the Government of Punjab and the Government of Tamil Nadu. At that time Dr. Kalaignar was the Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu. There were good relations between Tamil Nadu and the Centre also. So, to create a good atmosphere Mrs. Gandhi had asked the then Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, to utilise his good offices to settle the issue of Chandigarh. So, Dr. Kalaignar approached Mr. Gurnam singh, the then Chief Minister of Punjab and discussed the matter with him. At that time it was reported in the Press that there was an agreement regarding the proposal mooted out by Dr. Kalaignar. But, unfortunately, Mrs. Gandhi had not come forward to accept it. Right from the beginning this Government has not been willing to solve the problem. It has always been very particular about its own interests. That is why we have not been able to solve the Punjab problem. To the question how we are going to solve the problem, and how we are going to face the situation, my observation in simple words is, unless Congress party is removed from power at the Centre the problem will not be solved by any kind of action. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is one of the most important and serious topics which this House should discuss. In fact, in terms of priority this should have been discussed in the very first week itself. Of course, this is Budget session and we have the compulsion of the Motion of Thanks to the President. We have the compulsion of the Railway Budget and the General Budget. But I do not think with the attitude that the Opposition is talking of walking out and preventing the business in the House, but for the Appropriation Bills we would not have an occasion to discuss a subject which is very serious. It is serious because one must admit that terrorism is not on the wane. I would say that it is on the increase. But if one were to go merely by figures, well, the killings have not come down. But there are many other aspects of the matter which are far more serious and which I will take your permission to mention in this House. Firstly, it is inextricably linked up with the large patronage by way of training, supply of arms and supply of funds which the terrorists get from Pakistan. I am conscious that there has been a change in Government in Pakistan, democracy has been restored. Despite the visit of our Prime Minister and the promise of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, this is one area which we will have to watch very carefully because even now I find that dreaded terrorists like Manlochal are very active in Pakistan. The problem of terrorism is always a difficult one and I have been almost a loner in the House when repeatedly I have said that there is no easy or early solution to this problem. I do not know why we should not take the people of this country into confidence and tell them that we will have to live with this problem for some time. The Sikhs are undoubtedly first rate citizens. If there was a popularity poll among the various people of this country, I think, the Sikhs would take the cake and the first prize. There is no drawing room where the atmosphere is not lit up in the evening by a good sardarji joke and it is really illuminated when you find that a Sardarji himself recounts Sardarji jokes. Bombay had the privilege of the Sikhs occupying the highest positions. We had a Mayor who was a Sikh gentleman. Delhi has a Mayor who is a Sikh gentleman. If we have the choice we would prefer the company of the Sikhs more than the company of anyone else. For their

valour, for their sacrifice, I do not have adequate words of praise. But at this stage what comes to my mind are the vey famous words of Jawaharlal Nehruji when he said "Every Indian should be a Sikh". By that he meant as brave, as valourous as hard working, as innovative, as skilled, as talented as a Sikh. He said that because the Sikhs themselves knew that above all they were Indians. I think, it is this spirit, this national spirit of oneness, of Indianhood, which must really permeate in the years to come to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem. Now, I know that the Sikh psyche is hurt. I said it more than once that in regard to the November happenings in Delhi, I hang my head in shame and I stand by what I said even more firmly and it is really a matter of great shame that after 2500 Sikhs were butchered in the capital, nothing much has been done to punish those guilty people. I think we are one country, we are human beings and I do not think you can brand anybody and condemn him and to that extent, I also feel that terrorists are not Sikhs at all. They are terrorists. They are a class by themselves and I know something about the Sikh community. Nobody treats the terrorists as Sikhs. They are not religious people at all. In fact, they are totally not only anti-religious, they are not only anti-social, they are not only anti-Indian but I would go further and say that they are anti-human. Therefore, I think, the Government must act a little fast on this score. The Government has a very good record, I must say and when I speak here, I do not speak here as a Member of Parliament or of my party. I speak here as an Indian citizen. I think, this Government has a good record of trying to bring democracy back on rails in all parts of the country. We started with the Longowal Accord and we held elections. We lost power. My friend, Mr. Aladi Aruna has left, but we were happy that we had brought democracy back on rails We did it in Mizoram, we did it in Arunachal, even in Assam we did it therefore our credentials are perfectly clear that whenever there is a choice, we have always stood firmly behind democracy. We have tried to weed out insurgency, we have tried to weed out violence because all these things are really against the very basic philosophy of the Congress, the article of faith and the creed of the Congress. Therefore, those who want to attack the Government may do so but they must realise that they have really no case at all. Now, there are one or two things for which I will take only a couple of minutes because we have a long agenda even today. One thing I want to say. The Government is committed to restoring democracy in Punjab as early as possible. In fact, we would have had the Panchayat elections set for last July or last August but unfortunately, there were unprecedented floods. In a year of record monsoon, we had also record heavy floods and those elections had to be postponed. Now, I do not have to answer the Hon'ble member Shri Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam at all because his statement itself is an answer. He says, why not start with the Assembly elections. I think the practice in the country that you first start with the Parliamentary elections and then go down is wrong. I think, we must reverse the process. You start with the panchayat election then you go to the district level, then to the Assembly elections and then go to the Parliamentary election and I hope that this will be a success. In order to have democracy restored, we will have to look into the legitimate demands of the Sikhs. But at the same time, I am rising here to point out at least two demands which are being often made and at least one Member, if he has received so much attention, it is not because there is any animosity against him. In fact, the hon. Member is a personal friend of mine but some of us have a feeling that certain things are being encouraged, certain causes are being espoused which are not in the interest of the nation and the two demands which are there in the forefront are totally non-negotiable. If any Government starts saying, all right, we will negotiate on these demands, I will be the first person to oppose it. The first is the autonomous Sikh State with only four subjects like defence, external affairs or communications or currency with the

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

Centre. I cannot understand how this can be done. If it can be done, I will be very happy because overnight Maharashtra will become a West Germany. We will keep all the income-tax, we will keep all the excise, we will keep all the industrial production and we will keep all the crude from the Bombay High and all the gases. But, as that the concept of the founding fathers of this country? Ours is one nation. It is a multi-religious, multi-cultural, multi-communal and multilingual one. We are just like Europe. And even at the best of times, it is difficult to govern a nation like this. With all these difficulties, if people are going to say that they are going to be autonomous units then I must say I will enter my caveat. And that is why at this late stage, I have taken the permission of the Chair to participate. I enter a strong caveat. In that case you will be only half a step away from Khalistan. And people who are apparently dissociating themselves from Khalistan do not realise into what trap they are falling. Secondly, I cannot imagine that Punjab will have a bumper wheat crop and it will export all of it. outside India because those are Punjab's resources. This is one aspect.

The second aspect is more fundamental to me. We are a secular State. I hope all my friends even in the Opposition will join in condemning this demand that religion and politics should not be separated. We are in the Twentieth Century and we do not want to go back to the medieval ages when people were tried, people were whipped and so many inhuman things were done in the name of religion because religion also perverts itself. Therefore, these two demands should be thrown and rejected out of hand and they are non-negotiable.

There is one more aspect I would like to speak on. People do not realise what they are doing. One of the h on. Members said he stands by truth. But when it comes to that, one finds that it is not really truth as he perceives it or as objectively it would seem. Probably the path which is being chosen is the Goebbelsian path. Dr. Goebbels said that a falsehood repeated ten times as truth becomes truth. I will point out one or two instances. Speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President, the Prime Minister referred to a passage from the booklet of the Bharat Mukti Morcha which has the large patronage of one of the distinguished Members of this House. And this is the passage. Please permit me to read it, Sir.

"The Golden Temple had been destroyed and desecrated in the past but those who did it were outsiders. Every time the persons responsible for the sacrilege were exterminated. This time the desecration was committed by our own government and therefore the sin involved was hundred-fold. Assassination of the Prime Minister and the Chief of Army Staff should be viewed in that perspective. After the Blue Star, this general massacre of the Sikh community is the darkest act in Indian history and an act of betrayal and ingratitude towards Sikhs, the age-old soldiers of Hindustan. Dubbing the Sikh community as secessionist and terrorists is a ploy of the Congress (I) Government to hide its own shameful conduct over a decade in pushing the Sikhs into alienation just for selfish Party aggrandistment."

At that time, the words sounded familiar to me. But I could not make out as to where I had read these words before. Then came the revelation when I was going through the Thakkar Commission's report. That is what is at page 11 of the second volume of the final report. There is the quotation of the interview given by Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan. And I would like my hon. friend, Gen. Aurora, to correct me if I were to dub Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan as a rabid Khalistani. On BBC Radio-4 in the programme entitled "World at One", in the course of the interview the interviewer asked—I quote:

"Do you actually want to see the downfall of Mrs. Gandhi's Government?"

Mr. Chauhan answered—I quote again:

"You will see the Sikh history. If anybody in the history had touched this holy place, he was never left alive and I tell you today; you may not call it a prophecy. But within a few days you will have the news that Mrs. Gandhi and her family has been beheaded. That is what the Sikhs will do, I tell you, I am sorry to say that. It will definitely hurt you but it will happen. That is history. I cannot change that history."

And it is a matter of utmost shame that these very words should find their place in this booklet which has been edited and refined by the hon. Member. One just does not understand when one identifies with a cause actually how one is being used for a purpose which may not be in his mind. But if he does not know it, it is bad. If he knows it, it is worse. This is one aspect. The hon. Member has said, if I may quote this:

"Let me say this that to say that I am a Khalistani..."

I do not believe he is a Khalistani I do not doubt the patriotism or the national spirit of any Member at all. I hold everybody as a very, very fine Indian. There may be shortcomings in me. But there are no shortcomings in any other Member of this House so far as I am concerned. But this is what he says:

"... to say that I am a Khalistani is as atrocious a lie as somebody insinuating that Mr. R. K. Dhawan conspired to assassinate Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That is an atrocious lie and so is this atrocious lie that is being uttered so far as I am concerned."

After saying that this is an atrocious lie what I read in today's newspapers is that in a petition which is presented to the Supreme Court Mr. R. K. Dhawan and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of this country, have been added as respondents. I just fail to understand this. Therefore, let us see who is telling the truth. We are all for truth. This is what is worrying me. And that is why I speak otherwise I had no interest in coming so late to participate.

At the same time, from one corner, farther corner, of the country, Jammu some other leader of the so-called Opposition Janata Dal has had the audacity to say that the Prime Minister is a security threat to the country' To what extent are you going to denigrate the office of Prime Minister? I think they do not realise with what they are playing. You may succeed in your political game, but in the long run you must remember that ours is a great country. The greatest of cultures comes from this country. We have a culture of about 500 years which nobody else has. And we have lived like these various rivers—the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Godavari, all mingling together and creating this lovely sound of harmony and unison. You may play your game but do not do it in such a way which will weaken, which will divide the country.

I would like only to end up by saying what Dr. Ambedkar said that ours is a country to share, and not to divide.

Thank you.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I deplore the fact that once again the Punjab Budget has to be presented in the Parliament. It completes nearly two years of President's Rule which has been a saga of increasing violence, ever-increasing oppression and total failure of the Central and the State Governments either to protect the life and property of the innocent people or to provide clean and honest administration. There is a veritable police raj where the common man has no civil rights. He can be picked up at will for interrogation, locked up without charge, beaten and battered and humiliated, and he returns home after having

[Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora]

been deprived of his self-respect and hard cash, if he has the capacity to pay. If he dares to complain even to the Governor, he gets beaten up again. So much for his right and liberty that the man in Punjab enjoys today. No wonder the the police gets no willing co-operation and morale of the people continues to be low to the extent that a large number of Home Guards who have been employed for the Village Protection Force have decided to leave their job and disappear either under threat from the terrorists that they would be killed or because they have not been paid for the last three months. This is our efficiency. I am convinced that until the Administration can improve the behaviour and remove the corrupt and high-handed attitude of the police forces, there will be no improvement in the law and order situation. The Administration lacks the moral courage to punish the guilty. It cannot, therefore, command the trust of the people. No amount of force and coercion can beget co-operation. The bogey of Khalistan and the threat to the integrity of the country has been created to hide the misdeeds, incompetence and dishonest intention of the Government. People of Punjab do not want Khalistan. They do not want to break up the country. I do not have to keep on repeating that over and over again. But they do want to be rid of this oppressive and corrupt Government which has no respect for human rights. The Government has also passed Vote-on-Account for six months.

There is much talk about Panchayat elections. Any genuine efforts towards establishing democratic processes are welcome provided they are sincere, well-thought out and workable. Panchayat elections during the police raj will be a mockery or a shame. Have the courage and good sense to declare general amnesty and hold State elections. Panchayat elections should be the next step. I can assure you no Prime Minister can bypass the intermediate institution and bring about a genuine Panchayati Raj with full democratic rights and obligations. Gimmicks and gimmickry will be of very little avail and the latest so-called political package is unlikely to produce results. I cannot understand why Mr. Jethamalani has become the pet hate of the Congress Members. Whatever his failings and faults, I must say, I admire his strength of character, his positive attitude towards solving the Punjab problem and his total sincerity and his commitment to the well-being and integrity of the country. Let us have no doubt about it. Don't put words into his mouth that he never uttered. The hon. Member, Mr. Bhatia, used a word 'autonomous theocratic State' that he is supposed to have demanded or accepted. The word 'theocratic' State was never used. But what surprised me was that he kept on saying that if there is an autonomous theocratic State of the Sikhs, then no non-Sikh will be able to live in it. I assure you, the only time the Sikhs had a kingdom, not just a State, it was the most secular Government that ever existed.

I would like to thank Bhandareji for the very kind words that he used for the Sikhs. In fact, even Shri Bhatiaji, whom I like to thank, waxed eloquence about the achievements of Sikhs. But I must tell you that things suddenly changed in 1984, first by the army attack on the Golden Temple, and later by the massacre of the Sikhs in Delhi and elsewhere in November, 1984. Not till today, has any regret or sympathy been expressed by the House of Parliament What happened was that on 19th November, 1984, on Mrs. Gandhi's birthday when a huge rally was held, the Prime Minister spoke and said "When a big tree falls, the earth shakes". If this is what the true feeling is about the massacre of the Sikhs, I am afraid, all the good words that have been spoken sound hollow. The use of electronic media by the Government from 1983 has done little to improve the Sikh image, but a great deal to malign it, and that does hurt.

I think I must do my duty to the State I represent. There are certain other important points that I would like to touch upon.

The State is still reeling under heavy loss of life and property suffered during the unprecedented floods last year. People feel that accurate assessment of these losses has not yet been made by the Government. There is much greater loss of

life than estimated. Therefore, I request the Punjab Government to institute a proper enquiry to accurately assess the losses and publish the figures village-wise, so that the exaggerated rumours do not float around and used by selfish people to cause more alarm and despondency.

The next point is, controversy still persists about the action of the Bhakra Nangal Board during the second flood. It is widely believed that the authorities skipped the water. Here again, I recommend a proper enquiry into this aspect, to clear the fear of imaginery apprehensions because that is another aspect which is causing a certain amount of heart-burning in Punjab. My next point is, after having announced that foreigners would be permitted to visit Punjab, why debar the representatives of the Amnesty International from going to Punjab? It means that we have something to hide.

Now, we all have agreed that special efforts are needed to improve the economic condition in Punjab. I suggest the following measures which, I think, need favourable attention of the Government.

The first is, we must step up the export of Basmati rice from Punjab. We produce very good rice. Steps should be taken to make it feasible and possible to increase the export. The second point is—I mentioned this last time also when I spoke—the Amritsar Airport should be given an international status. If this is done, direct export of fruits, vegetables and flowers to West Asian countries can be made and this would help the Punjab economy.

There is need to set up more paper mills. Or, I should say, there is need to set up more paper and sugar mills. There is enough capacity for this. Then, I find that the IRDP funds for this year, for 1989—90, have been cut down by more than 50 per cent of the provision made last year. Last year it was Rs. 1019 lakhs. This year it is only Rs. 458.58 lakhs. It does not seem fair that this contribution should be cut down to such an extent. Therefore, I request that the Centre should contribute at least Rs. 500 lakhs more this year.

I cannot understand why a gas-based thermal power plant cannot be given to Punjab. It has been given to Haryana. It has been given to Rajasthan. The gas pipeline is not far off Punjab being far away from the coalfields and the carriage is so expensive and they do not get what they want, this would be one answer to meet the badly-needed power supply.

The Goindwal industrial complex also needs a power plant. Here, I would like to point out that when this complex was being set up by the State, the Centre had promised that they would invest up to Rs. 100 crores in it Very little has happened so far. In fact, the share of Central investment in Punjab has decreased from 2.20 per cent in 1978-79 to 1.05 per cent in 1985-86. There have been certain announcements made by the Prime Minister promising more industries but much more is required to be done. I also feel that more funds should be allotted for the power projects this year. If you start them at the time of commencement of the Eighth Plan, namely, next year, it would mean that the power plants would not be completed in time and this would lead to deterioration in the power position of the State.

I would also suggest that the whole of Punjab should be accorded the status of an industrially-backward area so that it can attract more industries which is the need of the day because unless we can provide more jobs to the unemployed youth, educated unemployed youth, we cannot tackle the problem of terrorism. It is these people who are joining the ranks of the terrorists because they have no job on hand. It is easy to mislead them and since they have nothing much to live upon they can be easily swayed. Therefore we mut do something about it. One minute, Sir. In fact, I was talking to some people in the services in Punjab and somebody said "if we could raise ten Punjab police battalions, we would be willing to give up many more CRPF battalions because half of our problem in regard to terrorists would be solved as these people will be on our side." It is worth considering.

[Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora]

The last point I have is that the innocent persons who were kept incarcerated for more than four years in Jodhpur jail, must be suitably compensated: otherwise they are going to go astray astray because having suffered for more than four years, for no fault of theirs, they are going to carry a sense of resentment and therefore they would be very easily influenced on the wrong side.

Thank you very much.

श्री धर्मपाल (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसके पहले कि मैं पंजाब बजट और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर अपने खयालात रखूं, यह बताना चाहूंगा कि कल दूरदर्शन पर जब पार्लियामेंट न्यूज में समीक्षा हुई, तो हिंदी की न्यूज में तो यह कहा गया कि राज्य सभा में गढ़वी जी ने जो पंजाब बजट और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल रखा, उस पर कल फिर बहस होगी, लेकिन अंग्रेजी की जो न्यूज थी, उसमें यह कहा गया कि पंजाब का बजट और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल जो गढ़वी जी ने राज्य सभा में रखा था, वह रिटर्न कर दिया है । यह दोनों न्यूज मैंने सुनी थीं । इन दोनों न्यूज में कंट्राडिक्शन है। तो दूरदर्शन को यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जब भी वह हाउस की रिपोर्टिंग करे, तो वह ठीक हो । मुझे भी कन्फ्यूजन रहा कि शायद आज नहीं है, मैंने अपना नाम दिया . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : दो बिल थे, एक वापस कर दिया ।

श्री धर्मपाल : नहीं, इसका भी कहा पंजाब वाले का ।

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब के बजट और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं । इस पर अपने विचार रखने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब के लोग पंजाबी और खासकर किसान, जिन्होंने वहां आतंकवाद के होते हुए और मुश्किल हालात होते हुए भी अनाज की पैदावार को या जो वहां इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट है, उसको बरकरार रखा, बड़े बहादुर लोग हैं, मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूंगा । पंजाब में बहुत भयंकर सूखा हुआ, सैलाब आया लेकिन वे लोग घबड़ाए नहीं । सरकार ने भी उस दौरान मदद की, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बर्की देशों का दौरा किया, पंजाब का भी दौरा किया, और वहां उनको हौंसला दिलाया, मर्कजी इमदाद मुहैया की ताकि जो किसान पीड़ित हुए थे सूखे से या सैलाब से, उनकी हौसला-अफजाई हो सके । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें खुद किसानों ने अपनी मदद की और सरकार पर निर्भर न होते हुए भी पैदावार में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं होने दी । इसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब का मसला मर्कजी सरकार अच्छे ढंग से हल करना चाहती है । जहां तक टेररिज्म का सवाल है, उसको तो सख्ती कुचलना चाहती है और उसके परिणाम भी हमारे सामने हैं । वहां के गवर्नर रे साहब, एडवाइजर रिबेरो और गिल साहब, डायरेक्टर जनरल वहां बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । हम देख रहे है, पिछले छह महीने पहले जब यहां बहस हुई थी, तब से लेकर, इनोसेन्ट लोगों की हत्याओं में कमी आई है, टेररिस्ट भी मारे जा रहे हैं, पांच पांच, सात-सात टेररिस्ट रोज मारे जा रहे हैं और दस-दस, बारह-बारह, बीस-बीस रोज पकड़े जा रहे है। जो वहां पुलिस और इण्टेलिजेन्स एजेन्सी ने सतर्कता बरती है, उससे लगता है कि वहां जो बड़े-बड़े गिरोह थे, वह काफी खत्म हो गए हैं और उन्हें हौसला-शिकनी भी हो रही है, आज फ्रस्ट्रेशन उनमें है । दूसरी तरफ सरकार यह है पोलिटिकल डायलोग समझाने से, दो मनिस्टर्स कमेटी बनी है, चंद ही दिनों में वह बात करने वाली है अपोजीशन पार्टीज से । यह कहा गया कि हमने कुछ दस्तावेज भी दिए । मेरे दोस्त यादव जी कह रहे थे कि अपोजीशन ने कोई तजवीज दी थी हमें तो यह लगता है कि जब भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस मसले के हल के लिए अपोजीशन को बुलाया उनकी ओर से कोई सुझाव नहीं आया । फिर जन-

जागरण अभियान कांग्रेस पार्टी और लेफ्टिस्ट पार्टीज ने शुरू किया । तो पंजाब में जो लोग मरे हैं उनमें या तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग मरे हैं या सी. पी. आई. या सी. पी. एम. के मरे हैं । लोगों से टेरेरिज्म के खिलाफ अगर खुल कर के बात की है तो वह या तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने की है या कम्युनिस्टों ने की है । महोदय, यहां हम पंजाब के मसले को हल करने के बारे में बड़े भाषण सुनते हैं । यहां हमारे एक साथी बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि मैं दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाना चाहता हूं और 15 दिन में वे ये मसले हल कर देंगे । ....(व्यवधान)....तो जो बुकलेट भारत मुक्ति मोर्चे के पंजाब शाखा की है जिसका कि एप्रूवल उन्होंने दिया है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को यहां कोट किया है । उसमें लगता है उन्होंने लफ्जों की हेराफेर की है । अभी जो पिटीशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में की है, उसमें रिस्पांड रखा है प्रधान मंत्री को । एक तरफ तो वे दोस्ती के हाथ की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की याचिका दायर करते हैं । यह एक तरह से कन-फ्यूजन पैदा किया है ।

[illegible]

महोदय, सतवंत सिंह और केहर सिंह को फांसी लगी । वे बड़े एडवोकेट हैं राष्ट्रपति के पास भी यह मसला गया । जुडीशियल प्रोसेस में कई लोगों को फांसी लगती है । लेकिन अपोजीशन प्रेस में जानबूझकर एक अफवाह फैला रहा है कि केहर सिंह बेगुनाह है । लेकिन यह फैसला करना हमारा काम नहीं है । हमारे यहां एक सिस्टम है । इस मामले में पूरा जुडिशियल प्रोसेस पूरा हो चुका है । उनको फांसी लग चुकी है । इस देश में जो भी जुर्म करेगा, कत्ल करेगा तो फांसी लगेगी ही । इस मामले में तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री का कत्ल हुआ । यह तो कांट्राडिक्शन है । यह तो गुप्तार की गाजी बन तो सकते हैं । बन तो गये लेकिन अमल की जहां तक जरूरत है, अमल को गाजी तो नहीं बन सके । उनकी कहने की बात और है और एक्शन दूसरी है । एक तरफ तो वे दोस्ती और मसायल को हल करने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ भ्रम में डालने की बात करते हैं कि बेइंसाफ हुआ है, सुप्रीम-कोर्ट ने गलती की है । यह दो तरह की बातें हो रही हैं जो बात हम करते हैं, वह पूरी करनी चाहिए ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो पंजाब को पहले ही इनसेंटिव पैकेज दिया है । सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए कपूरथला में कोच फैक्टरी और फिर पैप्सी कोला का प्रोजेक्ट खोला । इसके अलावा यहां इस हाउस में बातें आती थीं कि जोधपुर के नजरबन्द लोगों को छोड़ा जाए । दिल्ली रायट्स में जो इनवाल्व्ड हैं, उन पर एक्शन लिया जाए । राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इन केसेज में इतने लोगों को सजा हुई और इतने केसेज कोर्ट्स में हैं । हमारी निगाह में छोटे और बड़े आदमी सब बराबर हैं । लेकिन लोगों को सरकार के खिलाफ गुमराह किया जा रहा है कि कांग्रेस इस मसले को हल करना नहीं चाहती । दूसरी ओर अपोजीशन की डी.एम.के. की सरकार है, लेकिन वह अपने पावर्स का मिसयूज कर रही है । प्रकाश सिंह बादल से हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब मिले और दूसरे लोग मिले । वे अकाली दल को समझा रहे हैं कि यह फैसला मत करो । रुक जाओ, इलेक्शन के बाद करना । तो कौन पंजाब का मसला हल करना चाहता है और कौन इसका पोलि-टिकल फायदा उठाना चाहता है । वहां डिस्प्यूट तो दो बातों का है—टेरिटरी का चंडीगढ़ के बाकी इलाके का और पानी का है । हम चाहते हैं कि पंजाब का पानी है वह उतना उसको मिल सके । इसी बात पर तो इलेक्शन लड़ी गयी । एक दोस्त ने यहां कहा, यादव जी ने कहा कि हरियाणा इलेक्शन को सामने रखते हुए बरनाला सरकार को डिसमिस किया गया । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अकाली दल सत्ता में आया, वहां इलेक्शन कराए गए, वह हमारी सरकार ने ही कराए । किसने अकाली लेजिस्लेचर पार्टी को तोड़ा ? अकाली दल वालों ने तोड़ा, उनके लीडर्स ने तोड़ा ।

[श्री धर्मपाल]

लीडरों ने तोड़ी, उसके बाद क्या हो रहा था, वहां । बड़े-बड़े मिनिस्टर चन्दु भाजरा साहब और दो-तीन मिनिस्टर जिन पर करप्शन के इल्जामात थे औरजिनके खिलाफ यह मवाद था कि एक्सट्रीमिस्ट उनके घरों में ठहरते हैं, पुलिस की कार्यवाही नहीं करने देते जो लोग पकड़े जाते हैं, अकाली दल के हैं, उनको छुड़वाते हैं और बड़े-बड़े एक्सट्रीमिस्ट उनके घरों में रहते थे । जब यह वातावरण बन गया और आईनी तौर पर सरकार वहां चल नहीं सकती थी, वह डिसमिस हुई और सेंट्रल रूल वहां है, इसलिये बजट हमारे सामने है, हमे पास करना पड़ा । किसने तोड़ा बरनाला सरकार को ? पहले तो खुद अकाली दल ने तोड़ा, मेजोरिटी इतनी थोड़ी रह गयी थी और फिर जो दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स थे, वे बरनाला जी के काबू में नही थे । चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहते थे, लेकिन मिनिस्टर चलने नहीं देते थे । हमे याद है कि किस तरह से थाने में इन्स्पेक्टर्स को थप्पड़ लगाये गये, जबरदस्ती लोगों को छुड़ाया गया । ये वाक्यात थे, इस कारण बरनाला सरकार डिसमिस हुई। जब से सेन्ट्रल रूल वहां आया है, कौन कहता है कि वहां गवर्नर साहब जो रहे है, चाहे रिबैरो साहब हैं या गिल साहब हैं, उन्होंने काम नहीं किया ? विश्वास ही लोगों को दिया है, सिक्यूरिटी लोगों को मिल रही है । आतंकवादी पकड़े जा रहे हैं, मारे जा रहे हैं और आप देख लीजिये, 5–6 महीने में हालत में सुधार हो रहा है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो पैकेज डोल किया, उससे भी हालात बदल रहे हैं । जोधपुर के कैदियो को छोड़ दिया, जो पाबन्दियां थी, फारनर्स पर, वह उठा ली । दूसरी बात यह है कि रेस्टोरेशन आफ पापुलर रूल–हम समझते हैं कि जम्हूरियत में चुनी हुई सरकार को ही फैसला करना चाहिये, बजट भी पास करना चाहिये, इकानामिक डेवलपमेंट भी करनी चाहिये, लोगों की ख्वहिशात को पूरा करना चाहिये, हम चाहते हैं कि हमने तो शुरू भी कर दिया । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि मई में इलेक्शन हो जायेंगे, पंचायत के और पंचायत के बाद म्युनिसिपल इलेक्शन होंगे । एक बिल है, आज सलेक्ट कमेटी के लिये, मेरा ख्याल है कि श्री मालवीय जी ने रखा है, वह दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन और पंजाब के बारे में है, हम चाहते हैं कि इसके बाद म्युनिसिपल इलेक्शन हो, और फिर असेम्बली इलेक्शन हो... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : धर्मपाल जी, तीन मिनट और... (व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मपाल : ताकि डेमोक्रेसी वहां आ सके, जम्हूरी ढंग से सरकार बन सके, जो लोगों के मसाइल हल करे, यह हमारी इच्छा है । इसके अलावा उन्होंने कहा कि डेवलपमेंट कमेटी बने, ब्लाक लेबल पर जिनमें लोगो के चुने हुए नुमाइंदें हों । बड़ी स्ट्रेस वह दे रहे है और कल भी हाई लेवल पर मीटिंग करी है, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और जायजा लिया है कि जो पैकेज उन्होंने दिया है, उसकी क्या इम्पलीमेंटेशन होगी । डेवलपमेंट कमेटियों में जब इन्वाल्वमेंट लोगों की होगी, चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों की होगी, तो डेवलपमेंट वर्क्स में तेजी आयेगी । इसी तरह से उन्होंने कहा कि डेवलपमेंट कमेटिया बनें, एक्स-सर्विसमेन जो होंगे, बी०एस०एफ०, सी०आर०पी० सेरिटायर जो आदमी होंगे, उन्हें हथियार दिये जायेंगे, ताकि वे टेरेरिज्म का मुकाबला कर सकें । तो यह सब एकदामात सरकार कर रही है और जो मिनिस्टर्स कमेटी बनाई है, प्रधान मंत्री ने, वह अब अपोजिशन से मिलने वाली है, उनमे कहने वाली है कि आप कोआपरेट करिए । तो आप सुझाव दीजिये, को-आपरेट करिए। टेरेरिज्म के खिलाफ खुलकर लड़ाई लड़िए । यह मसला केवल पंजाब का नहीं पूरे देश का है, भारतवर्ष का है, इसमें कोई पालिटिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिये। मेरा यह कहना है कि कल ही सिखों का एक बड़ा डेलीगेशन प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला, जत्थेदार रछपाल सिंह जी

को रहनुमाई में और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि हम जल्दी पंजाब का मसला हल करना चाहते हैं।

दो-तीन मांगें मैं भी करूंगा कि अन-एम्पलायमेंट की प्राब्लम पंजाब में है। मेरा तो अपना यह विचार है कि जो भी नौजवान 20-22 साल के बीच के टेररिस्ट बने हैं, ये गरीब घरों के पढ़े-लिखे, बेकारी की वजह से बने हैं और अगर हम उन पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों को रोजगार देते है, जैसी तजवीज अरोड़ा जी ने की कि भाई, सी०आर०पी० बी एस० एफ० में, पंजाब पुलिस में भर्ती करिये, नौजवानों को और सैन्टल प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाइये-जो बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां अन-कम्पलीट हैं, सरकार को पैसा देना चाहिये, गड़बी साहब को देना चाहिये, जो वाटर स्पलाई स्कीमस हैं, पंजाब की उनको पूरे साधन मिले, वह मुकम्मिल हो सकें, सड़कें वहां की ठीक हो सकें। तो डेवलपमेंट भी हो और रोजगार का इन्तजाम भी हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह लोग ठीक हो जायेंगे, जो बहकावे में आ गये हैं। काफी पैसा बाहर मिलता है, बड़े-बड़े देशों से आता है। इंगलैण्ड में बैठे हुए, अमरीका में बैठे ए लोग हैं। पैसा मिलता है और यह दुकान कई लोगों की बन्द हो जाती है, इसलिये ये मसले को हल नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि पंजाब फले-फूले, वहां तरक्की हो, भाई चारा हो, अमन हो।

एक बात अरोड़ा साहब से मैं मुत्तफिक नहीं हूं। उन्होंने अभी कोई सिंह स्टेट का हवाला दिया है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह जो बात कही जाती है कि सिख अ र ए नेशन, मैं नहीं मानता। कौमियत तो एक है, हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी। कम्युनिटी अलग हो सकती हैं, मजहब अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन नेशन एक है, यह उलझन नहीं रहनी चाहिये कि हमारा देश एक है; हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी है। आपकी कौमीयत अलग हो सकती है, लेकिन नेशन तो एक है। हमारे यहा सिख स्टेट नहीं रही, हमारी रियासत के मुखिया राजेन्दर सिंह जी हुए, कभी मुस्लिम रूलर भी हुए, कभी हिन्दू रूलर भी हुए, लेकिन हिन्दू स्टेट या सिख स्टेट वह नहीं हुई, इसकी अपनी परम्परायें हैं, इसकी अपनी मान्यतायें हैं, उन पर चलना चाहिये। यह सिख स्टेट का कांसेप्ट शायद उधर से ही आया है ...

श्री कमल मोरारका (राजस्थान) : काश्मीर में आप 370 को भी मानते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आप बीच में इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए उनको समाप्त करने दीजिए।

श्री धर्मपाल : आपकी भारतीय जनता पार्टी कहती है... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री कमल मोरारका : काश्मीर में 370 मिलेगा तो पंजाब में क्या आपत्ति है? ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री धर्मपाल : काश्मीर की सूरत यह है कि वह स्टेट हमारी कांस्टीटयूशन में अलग था, इसलिए उसको 370 दिया गया। इसके रिटेंशन के लिए कोई नहीं कहता... (**व्यवधान**)

तो मैं कहूंगा कि अनईम्पलायमेंट की प्राबलम को, बेकारी की समस्या को तेजी से हल करना चाहिए, । जितने भी वहां प्रोजेक्टस हैं चाहे सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट हों या स्टेट के, जो इनकंम्पलीट स्कीमें पड़ी हैं उनको ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए। ताकि वहां के जो कुमार नौजवान है वे सही रास्ते पर आ सकें और जो इनीशियेटिव प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लिया है, वहां की पार्टियां आगे बढें और यह मसला हल हो। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम हर एक से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं चाहे वह ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट हो, लेकिन भारत के आइन के अंदर बात हो सकती है और भारत के आइना के अन्दर रहते हुए मसला हल हो सकता है। यह बात हमने सब जगह कही है। इसी बात को हम यहां कहते हैं... (**समय घंटी**)

एक मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : बस हो गया । आप बैठ जाइए । No, new point.

SHRI DHARAM PAL: I will abide by your decision.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee. Only 10 minutes.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Thanks, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as Gen. Aurora referred to the matter saying that it is abnormal that the budget of a State has to be discussed in Parliament. That means there is no constitutional machinery obtaining in the State to run that particular State. These have been continuing for quite some time, but in the interlude of the Ministry of Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala which was in 1987. Now, it will be seen that so far as Punjab is concerned, all along it has been compounded, to say the least for arbitary actions over a long period of time, not just today. It is now under President's rule. Nobody knows how long the President's rule would continue. To compound this situation, there is a Constitutional Amendment in the Bill, the 59th Amendment which enables the Government of India to promulgate emergency in Punjab and that amendment is fraught with sinister implications for the rest of the country too. Emergency in a particular position of the country may totally upset the course of normal constitutional procedure in the rest of the country. My previous speaker spoke regarding the earnestness of the Prime Minister in solving the Punjab problem. Just yesterday, the Left party staged a *dharna* at the Boat Club to demand early solution of the Punjab problem. They presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister and went in a deputation to the Prime Minister today. He showed his eagerness to solve the problem. But as we are all aware, our Prime Minister is inscrutable. What will be done by him and when, it is very difficult to tell. One after another record is created by him over the Punjab problem. Without such a wandering mind, it is necessary for the Prime Minister of a country like India to pursue consistently a course of action to solve an intricate problem like Punjab and a problem which is also largely the creation of their party. It must be emphasised without any hesitation and I should say that the prime consideration should be to bring normality in Punjab. The statistics were presented when Barnala Ministry was dismissed. The Government of India pointed out that, the law and order machinery did break down and therefore, the Ministry had to be dismissed and the maximum figure was 79 deaths in a month. But during the President's rule, this figure has been far out stripped. I remember, during the great famine of 1943 in Bengal, the newspapers were permitted to print statistics that so many persons died on the streets of Calcuta. Now, regarding Punjab such statistics would be broadcast, would be televised, would be printed in the press. Sometimes it is 20, sometimes it is two. The spree of killings from both sides, from the side of the Government and from the side of the terrorists, goes on merrily. Could you allow this situation to continue indefinitely without any let of hindrance? I do not know what type of efficient machinery is there in Punjab, how efficient is the Adviser to the Governor, Mr. Ribeiro, or how efficient is the Director-General Mr. K.P.S. Gill. But I do know this much that against this particular person, a complaint has been handed in a court of law for treating indecently a fellow lady Government official. To certify him for efficiency is extremely difficult. The main thing is that the Government is continuously and totally non-existent in Punjab and it cannot come back without the powers being in the hands of the representatives of the people. How that process can be facilitated is the most important and the most urgent task. Sir, packages were announced by he Prime Minister with much fanfare. But more than 80 of the Jodhpur detenus, including Mr. G. S Tohra who were released, were re-arrested and Mr. Tohra was a Member this House. Not that we are in agreement with his approach. But the fact remains that this will not help solve the problem.

To weed out Mr. Badal is not the best way to solve the problem. Whatever may be our views about him, he is an accredited leader of Punjab. To keep him within the prison indefinitely cannot be the best way to solve the problem of Punjab. And I remember that someone was telling that the police is hesitant to take any action because it does not know when the Central Government would come to terms with these terrorist and activist groups. In such a situation, they do not like to endanger their own safety, their own security by taking action. This is not a picture of confidence in either the Prime Minister or the Government of India or the Punjab Admiinstration. In this context, in this background, only by adopting a straightforward policy can the problem of Punjab be solved. Problems of unemployment and problems of economic development are existent throughout the country. So Punjab need not be singled out just for that. It is necessary to tackle the political problem and come to a political solution. It is already very late. Any further delay will render those responsible for the running of the country responsible for betraying the interests of the country. Thank you.

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR (Maharashtra): Only one or two clarifications I want to seek. Now, political issues have been all debated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Both economic and political.

THE BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR: I have a question to ask. That is about humanitarian issue. Several innocent persons were killed; that is an admitted position. Is there any scheme to support the families which were dependent on, them? Secondly, there was a news that there is an exodus from Punjab by reason of terror. So what is theposition in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of pain and anguish for the Government of India that we have to come before the Parliament for approval of the Punjab Budget. We would very much wish that the elected representatives of that State had the opportunity of discussing and passing the Budget in the Punjab Assembly. But, unfortunately, that could not be done. Democracy was restored in Punjab, elections were held and a State Government came into power. But they failed to hold the reins of power because of their own incompetence and other factors. And, therefore, as a constitutional obligation on our part,. we had to impose President's rule, and we are coming before the Parliament with this Budget for Parliament's approval.

Sir, I am thankful to all the 14 Members who have participated and the 15th Member who has souyht some clarifications from me. The discussion was threadbare, mainly on one aspect. But it has given us a lot of things to understand in proper perspective. I think in the Budget we have got an allocation for the Home Ministry also. Therefore, although the rest of the Ministers' outlays and proposals have not been discussed, I take it that a political discussion has a relevance and, therefore, I wish to reply to the points raised in the political discussion.

But before I do so, I owe a duty to the people of Punjab and this House that this being the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan I should apprise the Members of this House on broad lines as to what development has taken place in Punjab during the Seventh Five Year Plan and what would be the picture at the completion of the Seventh Five Year Plan and what would be the picture of the completion of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Sir, ever since we adopted a planned economy in this country, the development of any State or the nation is viewed in terms of the achievement of this plan targets—may be physical as well as monetary. And in this respect, Sir, I am happy to inform the House that despite there being an uncongenial atmosphere, despite there being the situation as it is prevalent today, for which every Member is expressing his own concern, the normal activities of

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Punjab have not slowed down, and the developmental activities in Punjab have also not slowed down, Sir,—in any of the areas. Predominantly it is an agricultural State. Agriculture is the main profession of the people. There are of course small-scale industries and other industries also including industries allied to agricuture and dairy, food-processing, etc., etc. Sir, if I am to give you the overall picture, then I am happy to inform the House that the achievement in Punjab for the 7th Five-Year Plan has exceeded 100 per cent and it is 105 per cent. And in Plan expenditure, the increase is Rs. 167 crores. I would say, Sir, that on agricultural front, at the production level, in wheat production the achievement is 105.71 per cent. In rice production, the achievement is a little low and that is 85.45 per cent. But in pulses where we set the target a little high—we all know that that is the area which needs constant attention, which needs more upgradation and where more production is needed—Punjab's achievement reached a stage of 93.50 per cent.

Sir, last year and the year before, it was thought that India had not enough production of oilseeds. And the House is aware that we had to resort to heavy imports of edible oils which was also a great drain on our foreign exchange reserves. But I am happy to inform the House that in the area of oilseeds production, Punjab has achieved 131.50 per cent. And so, in the area of cotton also, it is 117.86 per cent. Apart from these production areas, Sir, you would be happy to know the figures of expenditure, the subsidy by which the people are benefited, the bank loans which are being advanced, the number of beneficiaries who have been covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The percentage of expenditure for the Integrated Rural Development Programme is 187.90. Subsidy advanced has gone two times more and the figure is 212.29 per cent. Bank loans have exceeded the target by 250.09 per cent. And the number of beneficiaries who are covered under the IRDP has exceeded the target of 100 per cent, and now the percentage is 153.65.

Sir, I am giving you the figures in the area of Co-operation which is also very important. The short-term credit that we advanced in 1987-88 was Rs. 315.70 crores. In 1988-89, it is likely to be Rs. 346.95 crores. And in 1989-90, it is going to be Rs. 421 crores. In the area of long-term advances, it was Rs. 60.19 crores in 1987-88. In 1988-89, it is likely to reach Rs. 72 crores. And in 1989-90, the target is Rs. 80 crores. In the area of conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans, in 1987-88, it was Rs. 5.29 crores. In 1988-89, it is likely to be in the order of Rs. 17.35 crores. And in 1989-90, the target is Rs. 20 crores. Sir, 9 sugar mills have been commissioned up to 1987-88. And four sugar mills would be commissioned by 1990. And 6 spinning mills have been set up. I am giving this information because Mr. Aurora wanted to know as to what we are going to do about sugar mills and other things. With regard to industries and minerals also, Punjab is not lagging behind, and the total financial achievement of 7th Five Year Plan is 117 per cent; so, the increase is 17 per cent. Even in power, because power is one of the very important inputs for agricultural as well as for industry, our achievement on financial outlay is that we have exceeded the target and there is increase in allocation on power by 11.71 per cent. which means, it is 111.71 per cent...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Is it the figure of generation or the amount spent?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: That is the amount spent. And so far as generation is concerned, I am happy to inform the House that in the Seventh Plan, a target was fixed at generation of 768 MW, and Punjab would achieve 100 per cent of the target. Of course, because of heavy floods, power project also has slowed down due to some difficulties which are not within human competence, and even then, our efforts are on and I believe in power also, the target set would be achieved.

In other areas also, Punjab must achieve a substantial development. In some sectors, it has exceeded the plan targets of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. This being the state of affairs in Punjab, I would submit before this House that while we are discussing the tribulations and the turmoils in the State of Punjab, the terrorist activities and the extremist activities and violence etc. on other fronts, activities are normal, and the credit goes to the people of Punjab. It is for all of us, for the entire House, to congratulate the people of Punjab for withstanding the rigours and pressures in a heroic and brave manner and they will certainly carry on their regular profession and levels of production will be maintained.

Some more points were raised with regard to Thein Dam and it was asked as to when it will be completed. Some Members raised the question of SYL canal. I may assure the House that SYL canal is being funded by the Government of India and I assure the House that the work of SYL canal would not suffer for want of funds. We have enough allocation. But due to these floods, some new factors of geology have come into focus with regard to Ranjit Sagar dam, that is Thein Dam as well as the SYL canal. When the project was prepared, these floods were not anticipated, because such a flood was never witnessed in the last thousand years, I am told. Therefore, some modifications in the design etc., are required to be done. They are on the job. If we want to put SYL canal to its full utilisation, then we will need the cooperation of Harayana as well as Rajasthan boh, and if all the three States sit together and sort out whatever little dispute is there among them, perhaps, we can put it to use in a quicker way.

One Member raised the point about doctors' strike. I would say that class II doctors are on strike; some have started coming back, but all have not come. Out of more than 2,800 doctors, only 208 have returned back to work. The point is, I have got all sympathy for their demands. At the same time, their demands cannot be viewed in isolation. There are also other cadres. There was a Committee under the Chairmanship of ex-Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court. The doctors did not appear before that Committee although they were called twice. Even then, this problem was considered and it was decided to grant Class I Status to all the doctors. It has also been decided that the doctors should be given increasing increments for their house-job and post-graduation. Government is ready to give them time-bound promotions and it is also prepared to take anti-stagnation measures. Hike in conveyance allowance has been made. Academic allowance is granted for the first time to the doctors. Also, rent-free accommodation and telephone facility. These are he perks and in The Tribune' of 21st March, 1989, Government issued an advertisement mentioning what has been given to the doctors; telephone facility etc., etc. It has been calculated that each doctor would be getting Rs. 1,000 more per month. But their demand is for time-bound promotion. I would like to point out here that in the Punjab Civil Services including the Medical Services promotion is after eight years and eighteen years. The doctors, on the other hand, are demanding promotion after five years and twelve years. This could have repercussions on other cadres. Therefore, this is an obstinate stand on the part of the doctors. I plead with the doctors to understand the position. They should go to the help of the people who need health care. I would appeal to them to give up their stance of strike and join back. Government has done everything and if some anomaly is there somewhere—little—it can be sorted out across the table.

In the Lok Sabha, Pepsi Cola and other things were raised. Fortunately, such things have not been raised in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please do not refer to it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I am not referring to it.

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On the political side, I am sorry to observe this. I heard the speech of the hon. Member opposite who initiated the discussion. There was rhetoric in it. There was oratory in it. I would not say that his speech is a poisonous one but I would say it smacked of venom.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Venomous but not poisonous?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: It was not venomous but it smacked of venom.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): On the political part, please deal with it in five minutes.

Shri B. K. GADHVI: I am concluding. Do not worry. It was cynical on the part of the hon. Member to have compared himself with Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. I know the sarcastic manner in which he wanted to put forth his point of view. But he should know. It does not behove him. For anybody in this country to compare himself with Mahatma Gandhi! It was not proper on his part. One should know where one stands.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You did not understand what I said.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I know.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Your standards are poor.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: There is a proverb in Sanskrit:

जिह्वाग्रे मधु तिष्ठति हृदय: तु हलाहलम् ।

When I was in school, I remember a story of Panchatantra. Because the initiator of the discussion on this Budget just claimed that he could solve the Punjab problem within a fortnight, I remember a story of Panchatantra.

शूरों असी कृत विद्यो असी दर्शनियों असी पुत्रक:,
यस्मिन कुले तुजातस्व: गज: तत्र न हन्यते ।

I am telling you. A jackal cub was reared by a lioness along with three of her own cubs. One day that jackal cub saw a big elephant coming. It got frightened and ran away. The other cubs of the lioness started teasing this cub. Again it came in a fury and shouted: "I will kill those cubs of the lioness who are making a mockery of me". Then the lioness quietly and in a very loving manner called this jackal cub that was reared by the lioness hereself: "My dear, come here, I understand you are brave, शूरों असी I understand you are कृत विद्यो determined, I understand that you are handsome also. But it is not your creed to kill an elephant". It is not the creed of Opposition to solve any national problem; it is not within their competence. You confound the problem and make it complex because the national perspective is not before you. Mr. Jethmalani, nation had experienced it in the past during the very short tenure of your rule and today also the nation is experiencing. Like children, they have started quarrelling even before the birth...You live within your cave. Punjab is a very complex problem. We are all for saving it. We have taken measures...We are all for solving the problem. We will solve the problem. We are all for its solution...I admit I do not have that much mastery or comman over the language, but I have got command of nationalism and patriotism. We will solve it. We have given a package. It is working well. The detenus have been released. Barring three districts, from all the other districts the special laws have been withdrawn. And this is showing the signs. Therefore, you need not worry, because this country was consolidated into one single nation by Congress and its leaders like Sardar Patel...He belonged to the Congress Party.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: You are misusing the name of that Congress. That Congress is dead.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Who told you?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He cannot compare Buta Singh with Sardar Patel

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I am saying that Congress knitted this country and the Congress could hold the reins of the nation and keep it integrated and united. That is what I want to say.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, if the hon. Member can compare himself with Mahatma Gandhi, then somebody else may as well compare...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, no.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: What I have stated is that Sardar Patel knitted this country together. He belonged to this Congress and it was the Congress Party which gave democracy to this country. Therefore, we are not afraid of going to polls. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I did not allow anybody to speak. Only the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Even when we went to the polls in Madras.... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Even when we went to polls in Madras we knew that the circumstances, were adverse to us. Even when we went to polls in Assam, we knew that the circumstances were adverse to us. Even we went to polls in other places, we knew that the circumstances were adverse to us. But we wanted that in the States democracy must be restored, representatives must rule the States. Therefore, to say that Congress is playing power politics in Punjab is totally bereft of truth and reality. We are not blowing hot and cold. Mr. Bhandare, my friend, quoted from the petition before the Supreme Court yesterday. (*Interruptions*) Perhaps you were not here to listen to him.

(*Interruptions*)

That is why I say:

जिह्वाग्रे मधु तिष्ठति हृदय :तु हलाहलम् ।

There is nector on the tip of your tongue, but in your heart there is poison. This is the translation. (*Interruptions*)

Now, Sir, only two points on the factual position I would like to make. That is, ever since the imposition of President's rule, I agree that killings have gone up, but you will also have to agree that arrests of terrorists, seizure of weapons have gone up very much. They are desperate, they are on the run. They are isolated from the people, and the people of Punjab are not co-operating with them. (*Interruptions*) To view only one aspect of the offence or violence in isolation is not a proper approach.

So far as the Delhi riots are concerned, Sir, the Prime Minister has already given the figures.

Somebody said that the Jodhpur detenus were released and that they were re-arrested. I would say that 182 Jodhpur detenus were released. But against 78 there were warrants for other offences. Therefore, technically they were re-arrested. But now there is a scrutiny Committee, and the scrutiny committee has already ordered release of 45 persons, and 33 persons who are still under the new arrest, are involved in a series of offences of murder, attempt to murder and robbery. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, about the Delhi riots, we are not gloating. We are concerned more about the safety of the Sikhs anywhere in the country.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No point of order. After he finishes you can speak. Let him finish.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: On this only. He has given figures about the result of

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

the trial. I would like to know whether it was a secret trial, in-camera trial. Otherwise these figures were never told to Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now he has given.

Mr. Minister, you go ahead.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: So far as the Delhi riots are concerned, the total number of cases sent for trial was 225. In these 225 cases the accused involved were 2,329. Out of these, 93 cases comprising 369 accused, have been disposed of. Courts have convicted 11 cases comprising 80 accused and acquitted 80. Acquittal and discharge in another 68 cases has taken place in which the number of accused was 231. (*Interruptions*) I am not here to sit over the court judgements.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: I know the whole cases. They are all made up. Nobody is being prosecuted properly. We have been following it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Now, Sir, still 132 cases are pending before the courts for trial and the number of cases is 1,960. You can allege anything against the courts.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: It has been a total eye-wash so far.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: You can allege anything on the courts. We know that you are shouting on the house-tops for democracy, but you are running down the pillars of democracy *viz.* judiciary. Parliament, commissions etc.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: They are all fake trials.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: So, inherently you have no faith in democracy. It is the fascist tendency which Hitler had adopted once upon a time and now you are indulging in it.

I believe, I have answered all the specific points which hon. Members had raised during their speeches. Since there was a demand for Home Ministry, I had to touch upon the political points which were raised. Otherwise I would have restrained myself from addressing the points. But I wish to say once again that we are all eager to see that normalcy in Punjab is restored. All nationalist elements, including the Sikh brothers, are all for it. Mr. Jethmalani had said that combination of Ribeiro and Ray cannot solve the Punjab problem. I would say the combination of Ribeiro and Ray has created a ray of hope to solve the problem.

With these words I commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Death of Three Persons in a Stampede at the New Delhi Railway Station